Northeastward Range Extensions for Two Species of Hypericum in Nova Scotia.—*Hypericum mutilum* L., var. *parviflorum* (Willd.) Fern., known (Roland 1947) the length of the Nova Scotian mainland, is newly recorded for the Flora of Cape Breton Island: INVERNESS CO.: Judique, occasional on brook bank, 13 Aug. 1951, *Smith, Schofield, Sampson & Bent 5014* (DAO, ACADIA).

Hypericum dissimulatum Bickn., discovered in Yarmouth, Digby, Lunenburg and Halifax Counties (Third Lake, Windsor Junction) by the Gray Herbarium Expedition to Nova Scotia, is now recorded for PICTOU CO.: Barney River, 28 Aug. 1935, *Groh* (DAO). In the new Gray's Manual, Fernald (1950) says that this species may be a hybrid of *H. canadense* with either *H. boreale* or *H. mutilum*. In its fastigiately crowded dense cymes and its small apiculate capsules, this specimen resembles *H. boreale;* in its linear-oblong leaves, acute bracts and acute sepals, *H. canadense*. The capsules are 2.5–3 mm. long, smaller than those of either putative parental species, approaching the size of those of *H. mutilum*, but as they show no developing seeds, this may be accounted for by hybridity. There is no suggestion of the rounded leaves and blunt sepals of *H. mutilum*, var. *parviflorum*. Thus, this may well be interpreted as a specimen of the hybrid *H. boreale* × *canadense*.—David Erskine, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Crooked Oaks on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard.—While the late Dr. Frank G. Speck and the writer were studying the ethno-biological relations of Wampanoag Indians on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **38** (8): 257–265. 1948.), our attention was called to many oak trees in the region of our study which had crooked trunks. In some sections of North America such growth forms are explained as having been produced by Indians who broke the trunk of saplings in order to mark boundaries. In this case, however, Dr. Speck found no evidence that such an explanation could be attributed to the native tradition of the Wampanoag on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard.—Ralph W. Dexter, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, KENT, OHIO.

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